

entrance of Mr. Taft, lasted for forty-five minutes.

Mr. Bryan Presented.
Besides Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, the speakers of the evening were A. C. Bartlett and David R. Forgan. Mr. Bartlett was the first speaker, and Mr. Forgan was sandwiched between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft. In introducing Mr. Bryan President Hall said:

"As I look upon my distinguished associates, I am forced to resort to the familiar protestation of the perplexed lover, 'How happy could I be with either, were I either dear charmer away.'"

"The evolution of politics has brought to a commanding place in the eyes and regard of his countrymen a citizen of Nebraska. His life has been an honorable progression from the day he received his degree from his Alma Mater to the hour of his choice as standard-bearer of one of the great national parties by legions of enthusiastic countrymen. With the principles of an American he has sought and held leadership in a career of courage, fidelity and kindness. Millions accept his captaincy, the energy of his service, the purity of his patriotism. Gentlemen, Mr. Bryan."

Sees Progress in Politics.

Mr. Bryan was cheered to the echo as he rose to speak. He said in part:

"I think it is a good omen when we can lay aside partisan feeling on an occasion like this, and forgetting the things that separate us, remember the things that are more numerous and more important that unite us in the bonds of common citizenship. I think I can see signs of progress in politics. When I first began to run for President there were no occasions of this kind. I think I note a larger charity, a broader liberality, and a more kindly feeling than has sometimes prevailed in the past."

"I am glad to meet at this board one who has been honored by his party with leadership in a great campaign. I am glad to testify to my appreciation of his abilities and his virtues. If I am successful, the victory will be the greater to have won from such, and if I am defeated, the sorrow will be less to have been defeated by such."

"I am honored to be the guest of a commercial association, for I recognize the importance of commerce. Commerce is the second step in material progress. First comes production and then exchange. Without exchange production loses most of its value. Those who produce need commerce, and commerce cannot last without production."

Inventions Increase Demand.

"Whenever an invention of importance has been heralded some are ready to exclaim that it will deprive somebody of employment, and sometimes the labor-saving machine is condemned because it enables a few to do what it required many to do in the same length of time, but the labor-saving machine is rather a labor multiplying machine. When steam displaced the craft that moved by oars it did not decrease the number of those upon the sea. It multiplied the number of those upon the sea. Every new invention has enlarged the demand for labor as it has multiplied the efficiency of labor. I am not prepared to say that we have yet recognized the duty that society owes to those who are displaced by improvements that bring a large gain to society. But whether we have found an accurate adjustment or not, there is no doubt that society has largely gained by the great inventions that have made largely for the enlargement of commerce; that is the corporate entity."

"The corporation is a step in advance. It enables people to do together what people could not do alone. But with every new step in advance, responsibilities come. And so society, accepting the corporation as an established fact, is proceeding to enact such laws as may be necessary to adjust the corporations serve the purpose for which they were created, and I am sure that the members of the association recognize that with the larger power that corporate action gives, restriction is necessary. There is a difference between the corporate man and the natural man. God made man and placed him on his footstool to carry out a divine decree. Man made the corporation for a material purpose. When God made man he set a limit to his existence, so that if he was a bad man he could not be bad long, but when the corporation was created the limit on age was raised, and it sometimes projects itself through generation after generation."

Corporations Have no Souls.

"When God made man He gave to mankind a soul and warned him that in the next world he would be held accountable for the deeds done in the flesh, but when man created the corporation he could not endow that corporation with a soul, so that if it escapes punishment here it need not fear the hereafter. And the man-made giant has been put forth to compete with the God-made man. I believe, then, that I can assume that all will recognize the necessity of making competition between the natural man and the fictitious person sufficiently equal that the natural man may not be trodden under foot."

"To my mind, the world's great problem to-day is not to solve correctly the questions about which my distinguished friend and I dispute; these are secondary. The primary question is the question of the adjustment of the rewards of society. Is there a measure of reward? I believe there is. What is that measure? It is the divine measure; it is the law that God stamped upon the world, and this law is that

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every citizen shall draw from society a reward proportionate to the service that he renders to society."

Kind Words for Taft.

Introducing Mr. Taft, the toastmaster, Mr. Hall said:

"In the fortunes of war, we acquired alien and subject races. Our government assumed to lead them to the lofty eminence of American civilization. For the accomplishment of this purpose the President sent to the Philippines a typical citizen and eminent counselor and a man with the courage of his convictions."

"He accepted the high purpose of his mission, winning both the confidence of his countrymen and the love and gratitude of a nation to be. Success and honor have crowned his every effort. In an active life as citizen, jurist, peace-maker and Cabinet officer. Through all his career and in our insular possessions, he has stood for the integrity of his government and the majesty of right. Gentlemen, Mr. Taft."

Inequalities of Justice.

"What I wish to call your attention to to-night is the delays and consequent inequalities in the administration of justice in controversies between private persons. All our institutions are now being subjected to close scrutiny with a view to providing that some of them should be radically changed. The chief attack is on the institution of private property, and is based upon the inequalities in the distribution of wealth and of human happiness, that are apparent in our systems."

"It is not inconsistent with the rights of private property to impose limitations upon its use for unlawful purposes, and this is the reform needed, rather than the abolition of the institution of private property. An evil which is likely to grow in importance is the inequality between the poor and the rich, growing out of the delays in the administration of justice between individuals."

"A defect of our system is seen in the unequal burden which the delays the expenses of litigation impose on the poor litigant. The reform must be reached through the improvement in our judicial procedure. Our codes are generally too elaborate."

"Another defect of the English system, which consists of a few general principles laid down in a practice act, supplemented by rules of court, has worked with great benefit to the litigant and has given much more expedition. I believe a similar system could be adopted in this country with great benefit."

Too Many Long Opinions.

"Another reason for delay in the lower courts is the disposition of the judge to write long opinions. It is of almost as much importance that the court of first instance decide promptly as that it should decide right. If judges had to do so they would be much more attentive to the argument during its presentation and much more likely on the whole to decide right when the evidence and dictum were fresh in their minds."

"Another defect in our judicial system is giving to defeated litigants two appeals. So far as the litigant is concerned one appeal is all that he should be entitled to. The function of the court of last resort should be to lay

general principles of law for the benefit and guidance of the community at large. The great bulk of litigation should be finally disposed of in the courts of first instance or the intermediate appellate courts of first instance and it is better that the cases all be decided if they are wrongfully decided. Again there has been manifested in our appellate courts too great a disposition to reverse cases for error in the trial below."

Poor at Disadvantage.

"The inevitable effect of the delays incident to the machinery now required in a settlement of controversies in judicial tribunals is to put at a disadvantage the poor litigant and to give great advantage to his wealthy opponent. I think a step in the direction of the dispatch of litigation might be taken in requiring higher qualifications for those judges that sit in cases involving a small pecuniary amount."

"Another method of getting rid of a great deal of litigation, litigation that consumes a large part of the attention of the courts, could be effected by the introduction of a system for the settlement of damage suits by all employees against employers through official arbitration and without resort to jury trials. Such a system is working well in England, as I am informed."

Reduce Costs and Fees.

"Again, I believe a great reform might be effected, especially in the Federal courts, and I believe, too, in the States courts, by a mandatory reduction of the court costs and fees. The salaries of the court officers should be fixed and should be paid out of the treasury of the county, State or national government, as the case may be, and fees should be reduced to as low a figure as possible consistent with the reasonable discouragement of groundless and unnecessary litigation."

With the conclusion of Mr. Taft's speech the banquet ended. The candidates shook hands cordially and parted.

FROM LAKE TO GULF

Confidence Expressed That There Will Be a Deep Waterway.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 7.—A picture of days when stately ships shall carry the rich products of the Central States from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico through a deep waterway, returning with products of no less value, was conjured up to-day before the delegates and visitors to the third annual convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association by able speakers, headed by William H. Taft.

To-day's utterances were authoritative, for they came from Secretary Saunders, of the association; President Kavanaugh, head of the organization; Governor Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois, who spoke of the first link of the great waterway, the Chicago drainage canal, and W. H. Taft, who had general supervision in Washington of the building of the Panama Canal until he resigned to become the presidential nominee of the Republican party. The need of such a waterway was insisted upon by every speaker. The question of transportation, it was declared, is one of the most serious with which this country has to deal. Mr. Taft's insistence that the deep waterway and the conservation of the natural resources were related subjects, which called for immediate action, elicited great applause. His statement that the waterway was not a project, but a policy, found a ready response in the hearts of his auditors.

Great Increase in Commerce.

"We need," said Mr. Taft, "that during the ten years ending with 1905 the internal commerce of our country increased 118 per cent, while the foreign commerce increased only 20 per cent. It has been pointed out that to supply this deficiency by the construction of additional railroads and necessary terminals would cost \$450,000,000, and this construction would not make any provision for the further increase of our commerce."

The only solution of this problem the speakers saw in deep waterways. The convention opened at 10 o'clock, with a prayer by Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago. William K. Kavanaugh, president of the association, then delivered the annual address, in which he outlined the plan for the waterway, and Secretary, read his report.

Cheers for Taft.

W. H. Taft, smiling and somewhat hoarse, then entered the stage, presided over by Governor Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois. The orchestra struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the crowd, which filled the big auditorium, cheered and waved small American flags. Governor Deneen said, in introducing the speaker:

"Our State occupies a unique position with reference to the matters which you are to discuss. It is the lowest in elevation and the most uniform in topography in the Mississippi valley, and because of that the waters of the continent, the interior waters, those of the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Missouri and the upper Mississippi, pass on their way to the sea, and across our State, and must be forged the final link which will connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf."

"Within two years of the adjournment of your convention, a bill of measure submitted to the people an amendment to the Constitution, which will allow us to incur an indebtedness of \$20,000,000 for the purpose of digging the link of this great project. This amendment will be submitted to the people at the coming election, and it will be carried."

Taft Has Bad Voice.

Mr. Taft was cheered as he rose. He prepared his remarks in speech with an apology for his hoarseness. "Gentlemen," he said, "I must apologize first for my voice. If it sounds like the 'honk' of an automobile, it may be familiar to you. I have been particularly agreeable to you on that account."

"You don't have to apologize for anything," shouted a delegate from the rear, amid applause, and the speaker launched forth into an argument for the waterway."

In the afternoon four special trains carried the visitors on a tour of inspection of the Chicago drainage canal, the stupendous work instituted to dispose of Chicago's sewage. At some day, the delegates hope, will form a part of a deep channel to the Gulf of Mexico from Lake Michigan. Tomorrow there will be two sessions of the convention. At the forenoon session William H. Bryan will make an address, and in the afternoon the principal speaker will be Gifford Pinchot, chairman of the National Conservation Commission and head of the Forestry Division in Washington. Ten minutes' speeches will be made by delegates.

BRYAN LOOKS FOR VICTORY

Assures Chairman Mack and Others That Prospects Are Improving.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 7.—Plans for the final weeks of the Democratic campaign were outlined at a conference between William H. Bryan, National Chairman Norman E. Mack and heads of the various bureaus of the national committee to-day.

The conference was held in Mr. Bryan's room, where he rested for a couple of hours on his arrival here from Iowa this morning. Mr. Bryan told the national committee that he felt convinced that the tide was still running strong for the Democratic ticket in a statement regarding conditions in the West, where he has been

speaking for the last two weeks, Mr. Bryan said:

"There is no State in the West where the changes are not in favor of our party, and the reports that we get are not only encouraging, but they are increasingly encouraging. That is the reason we are more favorable now than they were one month ago, and are more so than they were two months ago. Every thing we hear from the East increases the confidence that the Democrats feel in the success of the ticket. I am standing this campaign excellently, in fact, the best I ever have."

Mr. Bryan will leave here Friday, speaking in Joliet, St. Louis and other cities in Illinois. On Saturday Mr. Bryan will speak in Missouri, making addresses at Hannibal, Paris, Moberly, Kansas City, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and St. Joseph in the evening. The candidate will then return to Lincoln and next week will speak three days in his home State.

KERN AT MARTINSVILLE

Tells People His Father Was Born and Died on Virginia Soil.

MARTINSVILLE, VA., October 7.—John W. Kern, candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, passed through Martinsville at 5:30 this afternoon en route from Winston, N. C., to Roanoke, Va. An enthusiastic crowd, numbering fully 1,000 people

Auction Blankets!

This is blanket time. Here are the blankets. We bought them at auction in New York at almost half price, and will sell them the same way to-day.

Extra Heavy White and Gray Blankets, 11-4 size; regular price \$2.50, auction price \$1.79

A Blanket that is nicely finished, 11-4 size; regular price \$3.00, our low auction sale price \$1.98

White Wool Blankets, made of long, selected wool, 11-4 size; weight five pounds; \$5.00 value, our low auction sale price \$3.98

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ISLAND OF CRETE JOINS WITH GREECE

(Continued From First Page.)

protest against the annexation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

Tewfik Pasha, president of the Council of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day declared that the government had protested against Bulgaria's declaration of independence and had proposed to the signatories of the treaty of Berlin the calling of a conference. The minister added that Great Britain, France and Russia disapproved of the conduct of Bulgaria. He said that Turkey desired peace in the interest of internal reform, and he counseled calm and moderation.

Protest Against Annexation of Crete.

PARIS, October 7.—The Turkish circular protesting against the Bulgarian proclamation was transmitted to M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, this afternoon. After energetically calling attention to the flagrant violation of the treaty of Berlin, Turkey makes an insistent appeal to the signatories of the treaty to advise the Porte at the earliest possible moment what disposition, such as international conference, they propose to make "to examine the conditions for the re-establishment of legal order in Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia, and for the maintenance of the interests which international treaties assure Turkey."

In concluding the circular, saying: "The Ottoman government could have recourse to force, but respecting treaties and solicitude for the common interests, and appreciating the necessity for European peace, it prefers to avoid such extremity, and, therefore, calmly awaits the decision of the powers, at the same time expressly reserving to itself all the rights granted by international conventions."

Servian Ministry Resigns.

BELGRADE, SERBIA, October 7.—The Servian ministry, of which M. Velimirovich is premier and minister of foreign affairs, has resigned. A new ministry for national defense will be formed, which will draw up the chiefs of the four political parties.

AYERS FOUND NOT GUILTY

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 7.—The jury in the case of Wesley Ayers, charged with criminally assaulting Miss Maud Bass, seventeen years old, returned a verdict of not guilty. Ayers is the son of a well-to-do Statesville merchant, and the girl is of a respectable Truitt county family. The crime was alleged to have been committed at a picnic at Huntersville, this county, and Ayers left the scene, enlisting in the army at Lynchburg, Va., and thence going to Columbus, O., barracks, where he was arrested.

ROBBED OF HER DIAMONDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7.—Mrs. Mary E. Dulin, a prominent society woman of this city, reported to the police to-night that she had been robbed of diamonds and jewelry worth about \$4,000. Mrs. Dulin returned to-day from her country estate at Broad Land, Va., and the theft was not discovered until she opened her trunk and found that most of the valuables it contained had been stolen. Just when or how the robbery occurred is a mystery the police seem unable to solve.

BROWN HAS WALKOVER

ATLANTA, GA., October 7.—Returns received up to midnight from to-day's State election indicate the election of James M. Brown, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a majority of more than 80,000 over Yancey Carter, the Independence party's nominee.

None of the other Democratic candidates for State offices had opposition and received the full vote, except for pension commissioner. For the latter office there were eight candidates, and the result is still in doubt.

Returns from a majority of the counties indicate the ratification of the constitutional amendment providing qualifications for voters. This amendment makes the ownership of property one of the qualifications necessary to vote.

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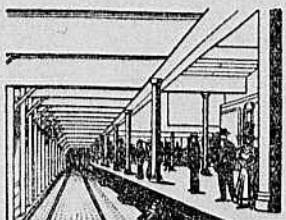
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